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New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 17.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOBEIGN .- During a panic among children on the stairway of Victoria Hall in Sunderland, England, yesterday, 178 children were trampled to death. = A new Peruvian Cabinet was named, === It was announced that importations are increasing and exports decreasing in France.

The British Rifle Team Association put restrictions on the practice of the American team. —— The Prussian Government arrested Polish revolutionists at the demand of the Russian Government. = A committee of the Landtag approved of the Prussian Church bill. == It was reported that war had broken out among the Albanians, === Mr. Bright was informed by Sir Stafford Northcote that he would be held responsible for his language at Birmingham

concerning the Tory party.

Domestic.—Peter McGeoch failed at Chicago yesterday with liabilities estimated between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. - The 71st Regiment arrived at the State Camp of Instruction in Peekskill. == J. L. den, president of Mansfield Female College in Louisiana, was killed by the Rev. Benjamin Jenkins, jr. === The bodies of Mrs. Bertha Bleeker and Mrs. Cornelia Welberg were cremated at Washington, Penn. - Gray's Opera House, in Boston, was destroyed by fire and the loss is estimated at \$100,000. = An additional defalcation of \$50,-000 was discovered in the accounts of Chester H. Krum, of St. Louis.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Eole won the Coney Island Cup yesterday; the other races were won by Pizarro, Thackeray, Topsy, Rica and Jim Mc-= Miss Helen Leonard was arraigned for shooting her rival, Mrs. Clarence Smith. === C. C. Duncan began a libel suit against The New-York Times to recover \$100,000, ____ James Gordon unett contributed \$2,500 for the expenses of the Rifle Team. - William Cummings defeated Will-18m Steelein a five miles' run. ____ The new grounds of the Manhattan Athletic Club were opened. A dozen races were rowed on the Harlem River. The second pennant regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club was sailed. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.11 cents. = Stocks were dull, feverish and lower, but closed steady at partial recoveries.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local obs dicate cloudy and partly cloudy weather, with higher temperatures and chances of occasional light showers. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 76°; lowest, 60°; average, 6638°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which in cludes the ocean postage.

The troubles of Miss Leonard, the Smith family and Patrick Callaghan are the natural result of the low moral tone which pervades that kind of society. Miss Leonard in accepting the pretended friendship of a man who accosted her on the street, had no right to expect any better treatment than she got. If her story is true, Smith and Callaghan are equally deserving of punishment with Miss Leonard-particularly Smith.

The failure of McGeoch, the "Lard King ot Chicago," for about \$1,000,000, yesterday, only proves that there are too many hogs raised in this country for one man to control the price of them. The rapid decline in lard, after the failure, was, apparently, a natural reaction from speculative prices. The shorn lambs in this speculation were not of the innocent kind. The effect on business ought to be healthy, rather than otherwise.

The Democrats of Illinois have apparently come to the conclusion that discretion is the better part of valor, so far as continuing their opposition to the new High License law is ncerned. Now that it is on the statutebooks, they will not emulate their Ohio brethren in making the license question a party issue. When they read the returns from Ohio in October, they will be convinced of the wisdom of their course. But there is a striking affinity in every State between free whiskey and the Democratic party.

Any move in Massachusetts politics without having Butler in view, would be like the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out. Hence the politicians there have been anxious to know just what the Governor would be able to do, before laving their plans for the coming canvass. The impression seems to be growing that Butler cannot do anything except get everybody by the ears. Even Democrats are disappointed and disgusted with him. It looks as though Butler has had his last chance to do any mischief in the old Commonwealth.

History has repeated itself very quickly in the terrible calamity that caused the death of 178 children in an English town yesterday. The conditions were much the same as those that caused the disasters on the Brooklyn Bridge and in the Fourth Street School-house. An insufficient passageway, an accident causing a fall, and a frightened rush from behind, result in the trampling and suffocation of scores of litdoubt, to the fact that the children, ranging easiest way, without regard to economy, so the creasing and fatal error. It only echoes the second section of the law prvoides that "any erson

without guardians, and to the astonishing disproportion of the doorway to the capacity of the gallery. That 1,200 children should be expected to find egress through a door only twenty inches wide, at the bottom of one or more flights of stairs, proves that there is greater neglect of the necessary precautions for safety in England than in this country.

It is difficult for Americans to appreciate the objections of the English to a great public improvement like the Channel Tunnel. Mr. Bright's remarks on the subject will meet approval here; but he was not equally fortunate on the subject of free trade in this coun-Among the other interesting topics referred to in our special cable dispatches to-day is that of the new Liberal programme, demanding universal suffrage with equal electoral districts. That a Cabinet Minister representing the greatest political party in England should formulate such a doctrine shows a rapid advancement in political thought in Great Britain. The passage of the second reading of the Deceased Wife's Sister bill in the House of Lords was another indication of the same progress, and there is no wonder that it excites the Tories to bitter invectives against America. But they will be converted sooner or later, as they have been to other Liberal ideas-when it was to their political advantage.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON IRELAND. Professor Goldwin Smith has a trenchant article in The Nineteenth Century on the Irish question. He considers over-population the real cause of evil and emigration the true remedy, the effect of the Land bill being to root the people to the soil, when it has been proved that it will not support them. Emigration he would apply on a large scale so as to effect the clearance of broad districts and the restoration of them to the purpose of grazing, to which alone they are adapted. This he would consider a measure of permanent relief, whereas the partial depletion of larger areas has only a momentary effect, the subsistence of the population being brought for the time above the famine line, but falling to the old level in a new cycle of wretchedness. But while he can see no other alternative, protection of manufactures being impracticable in the absence of coal and nothing in the way of legislation remaining to be done apart from the repeal of the Union, he does not think it will be wise to send Irish emigrants as a matter of course to the United States and Canada, where they will inevitably become "the dupes and victims of political incendiarism." He says that Canada shudders at the thought " of re-"ceiving a wholesale consignment of Agrarian "Terrorists," while the only portion of the United States where there is no Fenianism is the belt of Cotton States. He would therefore have the British Government send Irish emigrants to the Southern States, or else find some other foreign country, or possibly some Crown colony, where they can be landed and gradually trained for the exercise of political power.

These recommendations seem to be based upon common prudence. If the British Government be unwilling to give the Irish people a Parliament of their own, and find that emigration on a large scale is the only remedy for over-population, the destination of the outgoing thousands will become a question of the highest importance. Transplanting being an expensive process, the English will only be wasting their money if, in thinning out the overgrown parterres of population in Ireland, they systematically form hot-beds of conspiracy and disaffection in America. It will be for their own interest if they take reasonable precautions to protect themselves against political agitation and international crime when they dispose of the surplus population of Ireland at public expense. But there are several practical objections to Professor Goldwin Smith's plan which seem to us insuperable. Irish emigrants will not go to the Southern States, nor to any foreign country or Crown colony, so long as there are broad areas in the Northern States and Canada where they will find thousands of Irishmen already settled. That is the first objection; and a second is that even if they could be prevailed upon to go to the Southern States, they would not stay there side by side with the negroes, but would inevitably join their kinsmen in the North; and still a third objection is that if they should go South and stay there, they would be precisely what they are at the North. If there is no Fenianism at the South, it is only because there are

no Irish emigrants there. Professor Goldwin Smith's strongest point is made at the close of his article. He tells Mr. Gladstone's Government that the rebellion of the knife has been beaten, but they have still to deal with the rebellion of the vote. This is true. The land agitation has been suppressed; the authority of the law has been restored; crimes are punished by native juries; but a political reconciliation has not been effected. All the Irish constituencies and possibly thirty in England will unite in a political revolt against both English parties at the next general election. A rebellion of the vote, he terms it. It is in one respect the most formidable of all rebellions, for the right to vote cannot be taken away the rebels cannot be disarmed.

TREES AGAIN. One of the vagaries of the free-traders is the publication of a pamphlet intended to show that the only way to check the destruction of forest trees in the United States is to abolish the duty on foreign lumber; and a scientific periodical, which ought to know better, remarks in commending the argument that the timber duty offers " a direct encouragement to a continued course of ruin." The forests are recklessly destroyed because the people have no adequate sense of their value; and the way to check the destruction, say these economists, is to reduce their value by introducing Canadian timber at a low price. To state their position is to show its absurdity.

If we are not to check the destruction of forests until we have persuaded people to cease cutting our trees into planks and shingles, and to buy their building material abroad, we may as well abandon the expectation of a change. The abuses to which we ought to direct our attention are reckless waste in wood-cutting, wanton or careless devastation by fire, and the wholesale destruction of forests not for the use of the timber but merely to get rid of it. All these evils, except possibly the second, would be aggravated by the repeal of the lumber duty. It is a common practice all over the country to waste the woods in such a manner as to wreak the greatest possible ruin for the least possible result. The axemen who are cutting fuel leave all the fallen trees and broken boughs, and bring down the fresh ones, of which, more over, they take only the best parts; or they sweep away the young and old growths together, destroying all chance of a renewal of themselves to fill it, it is unjust and cruel to the forest. Perhaps only a few miles away another gang are stripping hemlock bark for the tanneries, and the naked trunks, instead of being turned to use, are left to rot on the their brethren. THE TRIBUNE has called the ones. The great loss of life was due, no ground. As the woodman will only chop in the attention of colleges and teachers to this in-

wood, without reflecting upon the cost which he will ultimately have to pay for his extrava-

gance. Forest fires, which are more frequently the result of criminal recklessness than of accident, ought to be the subject of penal legislation. But closely connected with the frequency of these disasters is the widespread sentiment that woods are like weeds, the natural enemies of the settler which must be exterminated to make way for civilization. There are regions of the United States where the owners of timber offer it gratis to anybody who will cut it and haul it away. Under this system the best parts of the best trees are taken for fuel and the rest is burned on the spot, the fires of course often spreading over miles of valuable standing timber. Thus, in order to hasten the clearing of a few acres for the plough, the landholder destroys one of the most important elements in the productiveness not only of his own farm but of the whole country around. His case is like that of the thriftless cultivator who exhausts his fields by excessive and improper cropping, ruining his future for the sake of a few hundreds of bushels in the present. And the man who wantonly lays waste a forest is worse than the man who exhausts a farm, because the injury is not confued to himself and his neirs but is spread far and wide.

The State will sooner or later find itself forced to consider how it can prevent people from cutting down their own trees. But before any such radical reform as this is attempted we must cultivate the "sentiment of trees," in which a large part of our population seem to be strangely deficient. No important public measure can be carried out until public opinion demands it; and although this question of the preservation of forests is attracting more and more attention every year, there is a huge mass of indifference and ignorance which will long resist any change. To this formidable inect opposition, journalists and economists must patiently address them-

"TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS," In the college commencements which filled up last week one or two subjects were brought prominently forward of importance not only to the young people and their families, but to the country at large; for we must remember that the condition of the country twenty years hence will largely depend upon this very education which we are now giving to these boys and girls.

One of these suggestive points of interest was offered by the complaint of the family of Johns Hopkins that the great university endowed by their relative is not doing the work which he intended, of educating the masses of poor young men. "The education," they say, given is the highest-it is too high. It seems to educate further already well-educated post-graduates of other colleges. With forty-one professors and an income of \$225,000 we should be educating a thousand "young men instead of two hundred." Precisely the same complaint might be made of one or two other important institutions richly endowed by large bequests for the express purpose of educating young men of limited means, The course of study necessary to obtain a diploma in some of these is so difficult as to be simply impossible to a boy of ordinary intellect; hence, out of freshman classes of seventy, four or five boys worry through, eften with broken health and exhausted energy. Now, if the object of the men who endowed these colleges was to send out yearly a few highly educated scholars, this system is the proper one; but if it was to afford a chance to the mass of young men for development and usefulness, this system completely thwarts

and makes it null. The earnest protest of the Vassar graduates against the plan pursued in that college bears upon a similar part of our modern educational training. The protest was moderate and strong in both meaning and language, and deserves careful attention from every parent. The author (who had herself won the first place in the graduating class and was therefore entitled to speak) urged that the system of placing "Honors" at graduation before the pupil at her entrance into school as the chief object of her endeavors

induced a nervous strain incompatible with her highest physical or mental development. The system was not a correct index to either ability or industry; it led to superficial work, done mainly with a view to gain high marks, and the motives for study 'induced by it are unworthy ones." It is not Vassar College alone to which this protest is applicable; it might be urged in almost every public and private school in the country. There is hardly a thoughtful parent who does not know that the object set before his boy and girl at school is, not the gradual healthy development of their mental power and ability for usefulness, but a certain number of marks, a high place in their class, some paltry distinction on graduating day. Pupils thus fail to perceive how utterly factitious and worthless these successes are a week after they will leave the school. The argument of the teacher is that the examination marks are a test of the pupil's proficiency. This is seldom correct. They are a test of his verbal memory and physical endurance. So wide is the range of study required now even in primary schools that nothing more can be done by the pupil than to commit the text-books to memory; to learn as it were the alphabet, the dictionary, of each science, in the vain hope that in after life he may learn to comprehend it, to speak the language. Without entering upon the vexed question of the higher education for women, we may illustrate our meaning by the schedule of studies offered the other day to women in Columbia College. The range of study in each branch consisted of bald text-books, compendiums, grammars. What thoughtful woman, for example, in a good library with one year's quiet reading, would not absorb an infinitely wider and truer knowledge of either history, language or literature than was included in this school curriculum for four years ? It is the letter that kills in our whole present school system; the

spirit is needed to make alive. It is easy to understand how the mistake has been made. Naturally each college has an ambition to raise its standard. Each professor for his own reputation's sake seeks to "bring up" his branch of study. Whether the boy has physical strength or mental capacity to bear the strain put upon him is not considered. If not, let him go out. The standard of work required is set by the capacity of the abnormally gifted or toughest student. Now the fact is that the mass of pupils in any school are not particularly clever nor physically strong. But they, too, have their place to fill in the world; and if they work faithfully at school to fit turn them out into it at the beginning of their career with a sense of defeat because Nature did not endow them as highly as a few of

in ages from four to fourteen years, were householder will burn nothing but the best are- population of parents everywhere. They see, if tion in American colleges should be not to elevate the reputation of this or that college or faculty, nor to train a few exceptional intellects among pupils, nor even for a time to foster high scholarship, but to develop the capabilities of every grade of students, to encourage, not stamp upon, the dull, stimulate the idle, fit even the most stupid for the humble place that he will hold. The faculty and college that soonest recognize this fact and act upon it will not only command the gratitude of parents but will do the best and most effective work for the country. It is not cloisters or shades of lettered ease like Oxford and Cambridge that the masses of the United States want for the next fifty years so much as schools like Rugby.

> LIBERAL THEOLOGY AT ANDOVER. The commencement exercises at Andover Theological Seminary during the past week are likely to mark the opening of a new epoch in the history of New-England Congregationalism. For a long time an earnest and rather acrimonious controversy has been in progress between the faculty of the seminary, who espouse what is called the New Theology, and eminent divines in the denomination, led by Joseph Cook and The Congregationalist, who insist upon a rigid adherence to the Old Theology, or, as they style it, the New-England Theology. There are many points of divergence, but the chief bone of contention is in the department of eschatology, or the doctrine of the final things pertaining to death and the state after death. The Old Theology teaches that there is no probation after death; that the righteous at death are freed from all sin and enter immediately into eternal saintship; that the wicked enter at once upon severe and eternal punishment. The New Theology teaches that there is probation after death; that even believers are not sinless at the moment of death and must pass through an intermediary state before entering into perfect blessedness; that the wicked, who have not accepted the Gospel in this life, will be granted a period of probation in which they may accept it after death; and that it is not clear about the punishment of the impenitent being unending, since the ultimate fate of individuals is veiled in mystery, as well as the question whether all will attain the blessed goal or not.

> It was thought that this long controversy would culminate in an explosion at the Seminary anniversary exercises last week. An unusual number of alumni were in attendance, attracted by the fact that three new professors were to be installed, including the Rev. George Harris as Professor of Systematic Theology, who was known to be a disciple of the New Theology. Mr. Harris was to deliver an address, and it was expected that the discussion at the alumni dinner subsequently would bring the champions of both sides to the front. The Rev. Joseph Cook was present, visibly loaded for the fray, and was on the part of the there New Theology defenders no disposition to abandon their ground. Mr. Harris's address appears to have done a great deal toward convincing the advocates of the Old Theology that the occasion was not opportune for a demonstration by them. He spoke with much gentleness but also with great firmness, carrying a vast majority of his hearers with him. The spirit of his address, as well as the broad position of the new school which he advocates, are shown by the following passages:

The value of the creeds of the past is that they show he Christian conclousness of the time. There must be onformity with the living spirit of the present age. If old systems do not satisfy the demands of present inquiry we are not to accept them as final. There is a religious spirit of the age from which we cannot separate ourselves. When within the Church there is a reaching out after new interpretations, one may suspect the healthiness of his own thinking if not inaccordance with the spirit of the age. . . . Too much has been claimed for the Bible and too littlethat it is absolutely free from imperfection, and that it is not inspired. What the Bible is actually found to be must enter into our view of it. Its use in the Church has been not upon its sheer stark authority, but upon its truth. That we should be slow to reconstruct ancient theories is the dictum of wisdom. If our belief must rest upon argument, let it be moral argument. Our interpretations of the Bible must not be separated from reason. The maindy of our times is agnosticism-more dangerous than infidelity. Defects in preaching have thrown a giamour of vagueness over Christian beliefs. A theology which is chiefly concerned to be esteemed consistent, to trace the pedigree of an orthodox succession, is decaying with dry-rot, and it is certain that men will cut it down and cast it into the fire.

The final sentence quoted was greeted with vigorous applause, showing that the majority of his audience sustained this unmistakable allusion to the Old Theology. When the alumni assembled at their banquet nearly all traces of trouble had passed away. Most of the speakers were guarded in their utterances and avoided irritating allusions to the controversy, which is believed to be buried for the present at least. Still it is likely to break out again in the near future. Neither Mr. Cook nor the other exponents of the Old Theology are disposed to abandon the field. They maintain that the professors occupy an untenable position in accepting the old creed and at the same time holding their liberal views, and predict that they will be obliged to abandon one or the other before many years.

A WORD TO THE SMALL BOY. The season is nigh at hand for the annual appearance of the small boy with the small toy pistor that carries a cartridge. It is a season of anxiety for all those who take an interest in the small boy, since they have learned to their sorrow that unless the toy pistof is handled with unusual care it becomes a dangerous weapon. And since the average small boy is not a careful creature, the toy pistol, as the list of casualties which newspapers are called upon to print after each recurring Fourth of July demonstrates, is justly to be regarded as one of his worst

What then? Shall we proceed earnestly to entreat the small boy to practise total abstinence from the toy pistol? We have done that in other years, but with no great success. The small boy, like his fellow-creatures of larger growth, cannot readily be persuaded to forsake his besetting indulgence; [and the fact that the toy which gives him so much pleasure may give him a wound whose end is lockjaw perhaps imparts to it that strange fascination known as the attraction of repulsion. So this time we do not propose to reason with the small boy. We merely desire to direct his attention to a law which was passed last winter. It is a good friend of his, although he may not think so just now. He will think so when he arrives at years of discretion, when he comes to have a realizing sense. The first section of this law reads as follows: "No person under the age of eighteen years shall have, carry or have in his possession in any public street, highway or place in any of the cities of this State, any pistol or other fire-arms of any kind, and no person shall, in such cities, sell or give any pistol or other firearms to any person under such age." The small boy will see that this legal provision puts an end to his local option touching the use of the toy pistol that fires a cartridge, or of any other fire-arms. It is an absolute prohibition. Any small boy who fires a toy pistol this Fourth of July-a day which, with the small boy, commonly begins about the middle of June-will become a law-breaker, and as such will render himself liable to severe punishment. The

violating any or the provisions of this act shall be of Foreign Affairs, has gone to Vichy to partake of the waters for the benefit of his health. misdemeanor is a fine or an imprisonment at the discretion of the Court.

But, of course, the small boy has no intention of becoming a law-breaker. He is too good a fellow for that. He may have his own opinion of the legislators who combined together to pass a measure which interferes with his amusement, but he can be counted upon to render a more or less cheerful obedience to its mandates. And when the Fourth is over and gone he will experience the satisfaction which attends the reflection that but for the prohibition he might be down with the lockjaw, or wanting a finger or other useful member. That philosopher was wise for all generations who penned the advice, "Let your to-day's dissipation bear to-morrow's reflection." We commend it to the small boy that this year may be lamenting the loss of his toy pistol.

Just another word to the small boy. Let him keep his eye upon reckless merchants who have toy pustols for sale and see to it that they also comply with the law or suffer the consequence of their inexcusable disregard of human life-of the life of the

King Humbert of Italy is credited with saying': 'I bave no ambition save to diminish taxation.' The Democratic State Committee owe It to the late Democratic Legislature to pass a resolution denouncing Humbert in scathing terms.

The alumni of Brown University are not again to be welcomed at commencement by one of the most venerable of the college institutions. Uncle John Reeves is no longer at the old stand on the chapel steps or in the reading-room, peddling the seductive cream-cake, the Washington pie, and the contemplative hoarhound drop. His ninety-fifth year finds him retired from trade after many vicissitudes of fortune and lodged in the Old Men's Home in Providence. His tip box, familiar to the eyes of students for half a century, has made its last journey up the hill and the old man's occupation is gone. He does not spend his leisure as did the elder Mr. Willetts, in reckoning imaginary scores and charging them to his former customers. His slate is clear of all accounts, old and new, and this must be regarded as a final proof of the geniality of his nature, for in the course of his business operations he must have accumulated a good many bad debts. He still has a talent for political argument, and easily succeeds in convincing his companions in the Home that the Constitution must be supported every day in the year.

Several newspapers object to Senator Beck as a Democratic Presidential candidate, simply because he was born in Scotland. This objection is idle. The Constitution does, indeed, shut out foreignborn citizens from the Presidency. But it does not prohibit them from running for the Presidency, and seing beates by a native-born Republican. Give Mr. Beck a chance.

PERSONAL

Postmaster-General Gresham has received the degree of LL. D from both Wabash College and the Indiana State University.

A chbishop Percell, of Cincinnati, was last week visited by two old friends, who found him in a hopelessly feeble condition.

"Peut-up Utica" furnishes to a correspondent of The Philadelphia Record the curious bit of alleged news that the Hop. Roscoe Conkling is now writing

In making some "modern" improvements" the authorities of Calais are about to demolish the old gate and drawbridge which form the background of Hogarth's "O, the Roast Beef of Old England!" and for sketching which that artist was arrested, locked up and summarily hustled back to England.

Governor Crittenden of Missouri has positively declined in advance to accept the memorial gold watch and chain for which a fund is being raised by the bankers of the State. He says he has done no more than his duty in suppressing ontlaws, and is not entitled to a special testimonial over the many other law-officers of the State.

M. Prosper Sainton this month celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his birth by giving a formal and final farewell concert, in which he was assisted by Madame Sainton, Madame Adelina Patti, and Messrs. Sims Reeves, Santley, Lloyd and Rigby. He has lived in London since 1845, has been Sir Michael Costa's principal deputy for a generation, and has travelled and played upon his violin in every European country from Finland to Italy.

Mr. P. T. Barnum has given to the Mountain Grove Cemetery Association of Bridgeport, Conn., a plot of six acres of land, adjoining the cemetery, on condition that the association shall convey free of charge 3,000 square feet to the Bridgeport Fire Department and 1,500 square feet to the Grand Army of the Republic as burial places, and shall also furnish within its grounds 3,000 free burial places for poor persons unable to parchase the same—not to-gether like a "Potter's Field," but scattered impartially throughout the cemetery. The gift is valued at \$35,000, and has been thankfully accepted by the association.

"I don't believe," said an old army officer in Washington the other evening, "that Senator Mahone has the faintest idea where his commission as Brigadier in the Confederate atmy is. I captured his wagon train one day. They brought me wagon said to be his personal property, in the milihalf of corn and a grip-sack. The latter held a brand-new Confederate Brigadier's uniform and Mahone's commission as a Brigadier General in the army of the Confederate States of America. I gave the corn to my horse, the uniform to my little servant, whom it fitted to a nicety, and some day I'm going to give the commission to Mahone. It's in

While the first anniversary of Gambaldi's death was being observed with appropriate exercises, a telegram from Lendinara, Venetia, announced that one of the patriot's most trusted officers had foilowed him into the other world. Alberto Mario was born in 1827, the descendant of one of Venice's most noble families, and besides his prowess as a soldier he gained some renown as a man of letters. He wrote "The Red Shirt in Calabria," an account of the campaign of 1860; a Life of Garibaldi; a collection of literary and biographical essays; a contection of interary and olographical essays; a series for political essays; a series of Lives of Martyrs for Free Thought—from Bruno downward; "Personal Reminiscences of Garibaldi" for Macmillan's Magazine; and a series of biographies of noble Italian women for The Englishwoman's Maga-

"The Pope is now seventy-four," says The London Globe, "a tall, thin, ivory-complexioned man, with a benignant expression and smiling lips, bearing the stamp of indelible firmness-the expression of a man to bend, but never to break. Some one has said be has the mask of Voltaire, but this is nonsense. There is none of the saturnine caducity, the depressed mouth and prominent chin, or spectral smile. Leo XIII. is tall; he wears his years well; walks upright and thus makes the most years well; walks upright and this mass the most of his inches. His hair is snow-white and naturally forms into a crown about his finely developed brow. His long face is screne, his small eyes dancing with intelligence; add to this a harmonious sonorous voice and a wide knowledge of languages, which no speaks with the correctness of a professor."

The following is an exact translation of the terms in which the late Abd-el-Kader made his final treaty of peace with France: "Grace to God only. I give you my sacred word, that does not admit of any doubt. I declare I will not again excite my people against the French, either by person, or by letters or by any other method. I take my oath before Mohammed, Abraham, Moses, and Jesus Christ, by the Tourat, the New Testament, and the Koran, by the book of Bokhari and the Moslem. I take this oath solemnly, from my heart and tongue. This oath is binding both on me and my friends who sign not this present paper with me because tuey do not not this present paper with me because they do not know how to write. Compliments of Abd-el-Kader, son of Mahhl-el-Din." While the tamous chiertain was at St. Cloud he saw a clock which indicated the time in all the principal citics of the world, Mecca included. He at once set his watch by Mecca time, so that he could say his prayers at the same time as those who were so happy as to live near the Kaaba. Then he knelt down with his face taward the Holy City and prayed to Allah-probably the unly such ceremony that ever occurred within the walls of the palace of St. Cloud.

WASHINGTON, June 16 .- The Secretary of the Navy returned from New Hampshire, last night, and was at his deak at the Navy Department to-day.

GENERAL NOTES.

A party has been organized with Mr. A. P. Williams, of The New-Orleans Times-Democrat at its head, to explore the mysterious and unknown region of Florida which, it is supposed, no white man has ever penetrated. Into this wilderness a remnant of the conquered Seminoles retreated, and has ever since been a veritable "lost tribe."

Some idea of the English mania for orchida may be had from the prices paid for rare varieties at a recent auction sale in London. Thus Cattleya Trians Dodgsoni, a single plant, fetched \$925; Lesis anceps Dawsoni, \$410; Cattleya exoniensis, \$280; a smaller plant, \$250; Cattleya Trians Osmani, \$1,075, and Dendrobium Ainsworthi, \$350.

The electric light was employed for the first time in Buckingham Palace on June 5, the night of the first Queen's Ball. The verdict of those present varied according to their costumes. Officers in brilliant uniforms were delighted, and ladies whose tollettes were perfectly new and adapted in color to the keen, white light had the double satisfaction of looking well themselved and witnessing the discomfiture of rivals whom the electric beam detected in gowns that had seen service or were designed to appear only in the soft radiance of war candles. As to complexions, remarks The London World, the less said the better.

Lake Tahoe is always ready at a moment's notice to reveal some new wonder, and, making due allowance for the embellishments of tourists, it is doubtless a strange and interesting sheet of water. The latest marvel which it has disclosed is a petrified pine forest fifty feet below the surface. According to The Carson Appeal, the moss clinging about the tops of the trees has formerly presented the appearance of an ordinary elevation of the lake bed, but the moss has now disappeared disclosing the petrified forest with every limb and twig distinct. Some figurermen recently drew up several branches which looked precisely as if they had just been cut from a green tree.

A correspondent of The St. James's Gazette writes that the etymologies of certain popular drinks are curious and interesting. "For instance," he says it is asserted—it does not appear upon what original authority-that ' grog' is but an abbreviation of 'grogram,' a mixed stuff of the Angora goat's hair and dik. This was more anciently 'grogran'—coarse in texture, from the French gros grain, which is the name of a thick silk still made in Lyons. Admiral Edward Vernon, who died in 1757, had his breeches made of grogram, and so came to be known as 'Old Grog' among his sailors. Before his time Jack had his rum neat; but about 1745 (so runs the story) Admiral Vernon ordered water to be mixed with it before it was served out, and the diluted rations were at once nicknamed 'grog.' This is, at all events, ingenious and plausible; but one could wish to see it run home."

Pending the latest appeal by the city of New Orleans to the United States Supreme Court in the Gaines litigation, Mrs. Gaines is endeavoring to secure a mandamus ordering the Mayor to levy a tax on all city property, along with the other taxes, to pay her judgment of \$2,000,000 already obtained. "The City Coun-cil, however," says The Times Democrat, " has already fixed the tax rate for next year, and passed the necessary ordinance. This ordinance provides for a tax of 2 per cent, to carry on the routine of government, police, gas, etc. Mrs. Gaines's petition for 'a tax to pay the judgment, therefore, will have to go over until next year. She has obtained her judgment, it is true, but it is very difficult to see what good it is going to do her, as she can never execute it. The Council will certainly never concent to vote this money to pay this claim, which the city is manifestly in no way responsible for."

The English sparrows which have colonized Pennsylvania have been doomed by statute to extermination. But the aggressive little plunderers in a game of this sort with mankind hold several strong cards, of which the strongest is their fecundity. The farmers and gardeners seem to be in earnest, however, and will probably win in the end. They will not waste ammunition on the birds, but destroy their nests and eggs at breeding time. Moreover, a popular French cook in priceding time. Moreover, a popular Frence cook in Philadelphia asserts that young sparrows are an admir-able substitute for reed birds, and that on numerous occasions host and guests alike have eaten the former in thank fulness of heart that Providence had provided such a luxury as the latter. If this be so and man's stomach and pocket take the same side in the contest, it is all on with the sourrows. and pocket take the sup with the sparrows.

There was an awful rumor in Philadelphia on Friday to the effect that the late lamented William Penn had been suddenly proved to have been a murderer. Beneath the cellar of his old house on Letitia-st. some workmen who were making an excavation found a gloomy vault covered with a stone slab. The slab was removed, and a ghastly heaf of bones appeared called the in view. oner, and the Coroner called the doctors, who promptly and patriotically declared that the bones bore not the remotest resemblance to any part of the human frame, but that some dog or calf or goat might once have found them extremely useful. This de-cision removed such a fearful weight of apprehension that no Pennsylvanian will probably ever care to inquire how the remains of any creature whatever came to find a sepulchre beneath the house of William Penn.

TOWN TALK-ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS. PERSONAL LEGAL AND THEATRICAL.

PRECAUTIONS ON THE BRIDGE .- "I have been sur prised," said a gentieman who has made the passage of the Bridge on foot twice a day since it has been open, 'not to hear two simple precautions against danger at the steps suggested by the Bridge engineers. I fancied that familiarity with the structure would long since have suggested them-certainly so after the accident. There should be at each stairway a large sign-board, visible two or three hundred feet away, announcing the existence of the stairs and with the admonition 'Move slowly.' I would erect them on the same principle that a railway company puts up post of warning to its engineers of bridge or road crossings or heavy curves ahead. Twenty feet away from these staircases a person in a crowd cannot know that there is any descent which requires greater caution in walking than on the plain level, and while those at the stairway 'slow up' the crowd behind pushes on tary sense of the word. In it were a peck and a at the ordinary gait. The sign I suggest would be at once cautionary and explanatory in the event of a crowd such as there was on Descoration Day. The other pre-caution I would take would be to alter the descent of the stairways so as to dispense with the landing between the two flights, which is three or four feet wide. A person unfamiliar with the stairways on descending seven steps to this landing supposes he is at the bottom, and tho other flight of seven steps is a surprise to him if he cannot see them. The 'break' in the regular step when deaccording a staircase is very likely, if unexpected, to throw one off his balance, especially if pushed from be-hind. These are cheap as well as simple precautions, and would, I am convinced, prove effectual. The great trouble in the recent disaster was because the crowd a fow feet in rear of the stairway where the death struggle

> AN ACTORS' REUNION .- In his new establishment in Twenty-seventh-st. George Brown, of Wallack's, company, has so arranged his many scores of portraits of those of Barney Williams and W. J. Florence together in a sort of a family group. It is not generally known that these three actors married three sisters who originally went on the stage as ballet-dancers. Mrs. Florence remains on it to-day in eccentric comic parts. Mrs. Williams lives quietly retired on the handsome income her husband left her. Mrs. Brown has not acted in many years. They were known on the stage as the Misses

> was going on could not be made to understand what had

occurred or why they should move more slowly."

AMENITIES OF THE COURT ROOM. -Here are just a few of the latest illustrations of court dignity and decorum, which the collector of such legal trifles ought not to miss: In the General Sessions, Mr. Belmont to Mr. Costello: You are a liar, sir." Judge Cowing, pleadingly, "Don't say that again." Mr. Belmont to Mr. Spencer t seemed to acquiesce. In the Coroner's Office : Coroner Levy to Prisoner Smith, testifying in his own behalf-"Can you swear it was beer?" Prisoner—"Yes, sir."
Coroner Levy—"No, you can't; you don't know any
more about it than I do about what is going on is Japan." In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, Counsellot Bergen charges that a ring in the court operated juries. Foreman Soden denied it so far as his jury was concerned. Counsellor Bergen said his remarks applied to the Clerk of the Court, and the Clerk only. In the Supreme Court, New-York, Counsellor Howe to Counsel Pryor -" Your Southern fire will have no effect here."
Counseller Pryor, retorting -- "Nor your English rufflanism either." In the same, Counsellor Howe for the Voodhall sisters, "denied that they had any intention of going to Europe, as has been rumored; he had put one of his clerks in charge of their house with instructions to shoot any one who should dare to enter without authority!" And yet, to read the papers generally, one would conclude that the only corrupted jurors, ill-bred lawyers, blackguard witnesses, and feeble judges, were to be found in the District of Columbia.

GOULD'S YACHT A PERPECT MODEL.-Captain Samuel Samuels, who was the officer in charge of James Gordon Bennett's yacht in the celebrated ocean race of December, 1866, was talking a day or two ago about Jay Gould's new yacht, which he had seen before it was launched. "The model is absolutely perfection," he PARIS, June 16.—M. Challemel-Lacour. Minister But the beauty of the vessel lies in the richness of the